CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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R. H. MADRA, Editor
T. J. HOLTON, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:
TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.
☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran, is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY, 1836.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	
29 Friday,	6 55	5 5	*For February*, 1836.	
30 Saturday,	6 54	5 6	h.	m.
31 Sunday,	6 53	5 7		
1 Monday,	6 52	5 8	Full 2	1 24 aft'n.
2 Tuesday,	6 51	5 9	Last 9	8 4 even.
3 Wednesday	6 50	5 10	New 16	2 52 aft'n.
4 Thursday,	6 49	5 11	First 24	6 25 morn.

State of the Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—JANUARY 21.

Brandy, Peach,	00 a 50	Nails, cut,	6¾ a 7
" Apple,	27 a 30	Sugar, brown,	9 a 11
Bacon,	9 a 11	" Lump,	15
Beeswax,	22 a 23	" Loaf,	16 a 17
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Salt,	65 a 70
Cotton,	13 a 13½	Wheat,	a 81 15
Corn,	50 a 60	Whiskey,	30 a 00
Flaxseed	1 25 a 1 40	Tobacco, (leaf)	5½ a 6
Flour,	$6½ a $6¾	Wool,	16 a 00
Feathers,	35 a 40	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Iron,	4½ a 5	Bale Rope	10 a 12
Molasses,	32 a 34		

COLUMBIA—JANUARY 16.

Bacon,	8 a 10	Nails,	8 a 11
Beeswax,	12½ a 15	Salt, in sacks,	2¼ a $3
Bale Rope,	12½ a 15	" in bulk,	75 a 00
Bagging, Hemp,	28 a 30	Sugar, Loaf,	16 a 25
" Tow,	25 a 28	" Brown,	9 a 10½
Cotton,	10 a 14½	" N. Orlens,	9 a 11
Coffee,	14 a 17	" St. Croix,	11 a 12½
Corn,	70 a 75	" W. Hava	12½ a 15
Flour, Country,	89 a 10	Tallow,	11 a 12
Iron, Swedes,	5½ a 5¾	Whiskey,	43 a 45
" Country,	4 a 4½		

CHERAW—JANUARY 11.

Bacon,	8 a 11	Nails,	7½ a 8
Bagging,	20 a 38	Rope,	11 a 12½
Coffee,	14 a 17	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
Cotton,	11 a 14½	" Loaf & Lump.	00 a 00
Corn,	50 a 62	Salt, Liverpool,	75 a 00
Flaxseed,	60 a 0	" in sacks 4 bu	2½ a 3
Flour,	7 a 8	Wool,	00
Iron,	4½ a 5½	Wheat,	00
Molasses,	40 a 45	Whiskey,	00

COTTON.—Unfortunate news from England has caused some decline in this article.

The arrival of goods at this place in 12 days and even less from New York, will, we think, in future, be no unusual thing. We last week received two boxes of books, only 12 or 13 days from New York, although they were unavoidably detained some days in Georgetown.

Since the above was in type we have seen a letter from a gentleman in Wadesborough to his agent in this town, from which we are permitted to make the following extract:

"I think we are about to commence a new era in business in this section. Some of our merchants have received goods by the new steam boat Atalanta *in nine days* from New York, arriving here half a day in advance of the mail from Georgetown."

It should be remembered that these goods had been wagoned from this place to Wadesborough, a distance of 25 miles.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

Law.

THE subscriber deems it necessary, under recent circumstances, to say that his attention, as heretofore, will be devoted exclusively to the duties of his profession. He will attend the Superior Courts in the Counties of Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Iredell, Anson, Cabarrus, and Montgomery, and the County Courts of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus. Except when absent in his attendance on the Courts of these counties, he will now always be found at his office or residence in Charlotte.

FRANKLIN L. SMITH.

January 16th, 1836. 182

NOTICE.

THE subscribor intending to go to the West in 6 or 8 weeks, will expose to public sale, on Thursday, the 11th of February next, at his residence, the following property, viz:

Corn and Fodder, Horses,
Cattle and Hogs, Two Beeves,
One new road Wagon,
Farming Utensils, and
Household and Kitchen Furniture.

—ALSO—

My Plantation will be rented for one year.

The above property will be sold without fail, if not disposed of before that day.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when due attendance will be given by

CYRUS A. ALLEN.

January 20, 1836. ts

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to rent a *Store-House* in Charlotte, can now be accommodated, by calling on Jas. M. Hutchison, at his office. The Store House has been heretofore occupied by Mr. Saunier, immediately below Mr. Hayes's Tavern.

Terms made known on an application.

J. M. HUTCHISON.

Jan'y. 18, 1836. 9w

ALMANACS,

FOR

1836,

FOR SALE HERE.

SYNOPSIS OF Congressional Proceedings.

Thursday, December 10, 1835.

SENATE.—The following message was received from the President of the United States:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1835.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Gentlemen: I herewith communicate, for the information of Congress, a report of the Secretary of War, with accompanying documents, showing the progress made during the present year in the astronomical observations made under the act of 14th of July, 1832, relative to the northern boundary of the State of Ohio.

The controversy between the authorities of the State of Ohio, and those of the Territory of Michigan, in respect to this boundary, assumed, about the time of the termination of the last session of Congress, a very threatening aspect, and much care and exertion were necessary to preserve the jurisdiction of the Territorial Government under the acts of Congress, and to prevent a forcible collision between the parties. The nature and course of the dispute, and the measures taken by the Executive for the purpose of composing it, will fully appear in the accompanying report from the Secretary of State, and the documents therein refered to.

The formation of a State Government* by the inhabitants of the Territory of Michigan, and their application now pending to be admitted into the Union, give additional force to the many important reasons which call for the settlement of this question by Congress at their present session.

ANDREW JACKSON.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the said Message and documents were ordered to be referred to a Select Committee of five members.

Mr. Mangum, in consideration of the importance of the subject, and the necessity for acting with deliberation, as the Senate was now thin, moved to postpone the balloting for such committee till Monday; which motion was agreed to.

Michigan Senators.—Mr. Benton presented the credentials of John Norvell and Lucius Lyon, elected Senators for the term of six years from the 4th of March last, from the (State) Territory of Michigan, and moved that the courtesy of the Senate be extended to them, by assigning seats to the same in the customary mode under similar circumstances, on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. Ewing stated that this was a new matter, brought before the Senate for the first time this morning, and required perhaps some consideration, and to examine the course of the Senate, in similar circumstances, he moved, for the present, to lay the subject on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and, after a short time spent therein, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

[* Since the last session of Congress the Territory of Michigan has organized itself into a State, by forming a Constitution and electing all the necessary State officers, two Senators, and one Member of the House of Representatives in Congress, &c. These gentlemen have appeared at Washington, with their credentials, and bearing copies of the Constitution of Michigan, which they have already submitted to Congress, asking her admission into the Union as a State. But two important questions have to be settled, it appears, before their application can be decided on, viz: the boundary lines between Michigan and her neighboring States, and the constitutionality of her mode of proceeding to organize herself into a State without previous action on the subject by Congress.—*Ed. Journal.*]

HOUSE.—Mr. Mann, of New York, called up his resolution for the adoption of the rules and orders of the last House as the rules and orders of this.

Mr. Gillet moved an amendment, the object of which was to add to the list of standing committees, a Committee on the Militia; which was agreed to; ayes 98, noes not counted.

Mr. J. Q. Adams moved an amendment to the resolution, making it the duty of the Committee of Ways and Means to report the appropriation bills within thirty days after the meeting of Congress, or to report a reason for their failure to do so.

Mr. H. Everett moved an amendment to the amendment, providing that the general appropriation bills should be in order, in preference to any bills of a public nature.

Mr. Adams accepted the amendment as a modification of his own.

Mr. Williams moved the reference of the whole subject to a select committee.

Mr. Adams then moved his amendment as instructions to the said committee.

The question being divided, on motion of Mr. Vinton, it was taken on the first branch of the instructions, requiring the Committee of Ways and Means to report the appropriation bills within —— days after the commencement of the session, and decided in the affirmative—Yeas 91, Noes 76.

Mr. Adams then modified the second branch of the instructions by adding the words "unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the House," and it was also agreed to.

Mr. Chambers moved to add an instruction to the committee, to consider the expediency of altering the 35th rule, by inserting the words "pending the main question," so as to prevent all amendments from being cut off by the previous question.

This motion was agreed to without a count.

Mr. Parker moved to instruct the committee to report a rule requiring that, while the House was in session, the members should sit uncovered.

The Committee, on motion, was ordered to consist of nine.

On motion, it was ordered, that the Standing Committees of the House be appointed.

A message was received from the President, transmitting papers relative to the boundary line between Michigan and Ohio, as noticed in the proceedings of the Senate.

On motion, the papers were ordered to be printed, and referred to a Select Committee.

A message was received from the President, transmitting papers relative to the admission of Michigan into the Union.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, moved that the papers be printed, and referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Howard moved that they be referred to the Standing Committee on the Territories, and gave notice that he should move a reconsideration of the vote by which the documents relative to the boundary had been referred to a Select Committee, in order to refer them to a Standing Committee.

Without taking the question, however, on motion, the House adjourned to Monday.

Monday, December 14.

The SENATE was occupied this day in taking order for the burial of the Hon. Mr. Kane, and in passing the usual resolutions to wear a badge of mourning for his decease, and the decease of the Hon. Mr. Wildman, a member of the *House*, from Connecticut.

HOUSE.—Mr. Howard moved the consideration of the vote by which the message from the President, relative to the Ohio and Michigan boundary line, was ordered to be referred to a Select Committee; and, on motion, the further consideration postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Haley, of Connecticut, announced the death of his colleague the Hon. Zalmon Wildman, a Representative in Congress from the State of Connecticut, and after a few remarks in eulogy of the deceased, submitted a motion for the usual demonstrations of respect for his memory, which was unanimously adopted.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the death of the Hon. Elias K. Kane, Senator from the State of Illinois, and informing the House that the funeral will take place in the Senate Chamber at half past 12 o'clock; whereupon,

On motion, the House then adjourned for the purpose of attending the funeral.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Standing Committees of the House were announced as follows, in pursuance of the order of Thursday last:

On Elections.—Messrs. Claiborne, Griffin, *Hawkins*, Hard, Burns, Kilgore, Buchanan, Maury, and Boyd.

Of Ways and Means.—Messrs. Cambreleng, McKim, Loyall, Corwin, Johnson of Tenn., Smith of Me., Lawrence of Mass., Ingersoll, and Owens.

Of Claims.—Messrs. Whittlesey, Forrester, Banks, *Bynum*, Grennell, Davis, Taliaferro, P. C. Fuller, and Chambers of Ky.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Sutherland, Pinckney, Pearce of R. I., Gillett, Phillips, Johnson of La., Ingham of Conn., Cushman, and McKeon.

On the Public Lands.—Messrs. Boon, Slade, Williams of N. C., Lincoln, Cascy, Kennon, Dunlap, Chapman, and Harrison of Missouri.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—*Connor*, Briggs, Laporte, Hall of Vt., Mann of N. Y., Clearland, French, Shields, and Hopkins.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. *W. B. Shepard*, Heister, Vanderpoel, Bouldin, Washington, Lane, Rogers, Fairfield, and Townes.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Beardsley, Thomas, Hardin, Pearce of N. H., Robertson, Peyton, Toucey, Jones of Va., and Martin.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Muhlenburg, Crane, Standifer, Turrill, Kinnard, Beaumont, Craig, Chapin, and Underwood.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Page, Clarke of Pa., McLene, Mason of Me., *Deberry*, Leonard, Haley, White, and Weeks.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Carr, Galbraith, Patterson, Chambers of Pa., May, Garland of Va., Hammond, Huntsman, and Lawler.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. J. Q. Adams, Denny, Dickerson, McComas, Webster, Gideon Lee, Judson, Holsey, and Granger.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Bockee, Bean, Roane, Shinn, *Deberry*, Bailey, Logan, Phelps, and Effner.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Bell, McCarty, Everett, *Graham*, Ashley, Haynes, Lyon, Hawes, and Chaney.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Johnson of Kentucky, *Speight*, Ward, Thompson of Ohio, Coffee, Burch, *McKay*, Anthony, and Dromgoole.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Glascock, Henderson, Wm. K. Fuller, Wagoner, Calhoun of Mass., Joshua Lee of New York, Carter, Coles, and Williams of Kentucky.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Jarvis, Milligan, Lansing, Reed, Grayson, Parker, Wise, Ash, and Grantland.

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Mason of Virginia, Howard, Campbell, Cramer, Hammer, Allen of Kentucky, Parks, Cushing, Jackson of Georgia.

On the Territories.—Messrs. Patton, Potts, Brown, Fowler, Pickens, Sprague, Pearce of Maryland, Borden, and *Montgomery*.

On Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Wardwell, Lea of Tennessee, Lay, Jones, Storer, Morgan, Klingensmith, Bond, and Fry.

On Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Miller of Pennsylvania, Beale, Evans of Maine, Schenck, Taylor of New York, Harrison of Pennsylvania, Doubleday, Hoar, and Howell.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Mercer, Vinton, *Rencher*, Lucas, Reynolds of Ill. Hannegan, Steele, Jackson of Mass., and Calhoun of Ky.

On Revised and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Huntingdon, Mann of Pa., Mason of Ohio, Harlan, and Parlin.

On Accounts.—Messrs. Lea of N. J., Darlington, Hall of Me., Johnson of Va., and Turner.

On Expenditures in the Department of State.—Messrs. *A. H. Shepperd*, Calhoun of Mass., Hunt of N. Y., Morris, and Sickles.

On the Expenditures of the Treasury Department.—Messrs. Allen of Vt., Harper, Spangler, Russell, and Barton.

On Expenditures in the Department of War.—Messrs. Jones of Ohio, Bovee, Johnson of Va., Love, and Hubley.

On Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Messrs. Hall of Maine, Sloane, Seymour, *Pettigrew*, and Mason of N. Y.

On Expenditures in the Post Office Department.—Messrs. Hawes, Burns, Childs, Bailey of Maine, and Reynolds of N. Y.

On Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Darlington, Hazeltine, Pearce of R. I., Gilbraith, and Beale.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

On the Rules and Orders of the House.—Messrs. Mann of N. Y., Adams of Mass., Thomas of Md., *Williams* of N. C., Cambreleng, Everett, Parks, Parker, and Chambers of Penn.

On the Northern Boundary of Ohio.—Messrs. J. Q. Adams, Hardin, Patton, Pierce of N. H., Haynes, Dickerson, McKay, Grayson, and Judson.

[Those in *italics* are Members from North Carolina.]

Tuesday, December 15.

SENATE.—The CHAIR announced that the election of Officers of the Senate was now in order, and the Senate proceeded to ballot for Secretary.

The ballots being given in, it appeared that Walter Lowrie was unanimously re-elected, having received the whole 36 votes given in.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper; when it appeared that John Shackford was re-elected.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for Assistant Doorkeeper, when it appeared that Stephen Haight was re-elected.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the following communication from the Treasury Department; which was, on motion of Mr. Clay, ordered to be laid on the table and printed:

A Communication from the Treasury Department in reply to a resolution of the 12th of February, 1835, directing the Secretary to report what duties under 20 per cent. ad valorem, as provided by the 6th section of the act of 2d March, 1833, can be reduced or repealed with a due regard to the manufacturing interest, and an estimate of the probable amount of the reduction.

On motion of Mr. Benton, his motion of Thursday last, that the courtesy of the Senate be extended to the Senators from Michigan, by assigning to them seats on the floor, was taken up for consideration.

The question being about to be put, a debate ensued, between Messrs. Clay, Benton, Clayton, and King—after which, the motion was laid on the table.

HOUSE.—On motion, the House proceeded to the election of its Officers, by ballot.

Six ballotings for the choice of a Sergeant-at-Arms took place; the last of which resulted as follows:

For Roderick Dorsey,	122
Oliver Pease,	92
Scattering	4

So Roderick Dorsey, of Maryland, was elected.

Mr. Bockee offered a resolution proposing the re-election of Mr. Overton Carr, as Doorkeeper, and J. W. Hunter as Assistant Doorkeeper of the House.

Mr. Hawes said he believed that, according to the rules of the House, where the persons nominated were opposed, it was necessary to proceed to an election. He had no objection to the nomination now made for Doorkeeper, but, as he understood that there would be opposition as to the office of Assistant Doorkeeper, he must object to so much of the resolution offered.

On motion, the House then adjourned.

Wednesday, December 16.

SENATE.—Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Preston, from South Carolina, appeared and took their seats.

Standing Committees.—The CHAIR announced the business first in order, being the election of the Standing Committees.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for a Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, when Mr. Clay was elected; the ballots being—Clay 23, King of Alabama, 15, Scattering 4.

The next ballot, for Chairman of the Committee on Finance, resulted in the election of Mr. Webster—Webster 25, Wright 17, Scattering 1.

The next ballot, for Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, resulted in the election of Mr. Davis—Davis 22, Hill 17, Scattering 4.

The next ballot, for Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, resulted in the election of Mr. Knight—Knight 22, Wall 18, Scattering 3.

The next ballot, for Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, resulted in the election of Mr. Brown—Brown 25, Tipton 14, Scattering 4.

The next ballot, for Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, resulted in the election of Mr. Benton—Benton 29, Black 6, Scattering 6.

The next ballot, for Chairman of the Militia, resulted in the election of Mr. Robinson—Robinson 36, Scattering 5.

The next ballot, for Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, resulted in the election of Mr. Southard—Southard 25, Tallmadge 17, Scat'g. 1.

The next ballot, for Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, resulted in the election of Mr. Ewing—Ewing 24, Morris 15, Scattering 3.

The next ballot, for Chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims, resulted in the election of Mr. Black—Black 25, Linn 17, Scattering 1.

The next ballot, for Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, resulted in the election of Mr. White—White 36, Scattering 2.

The next ballot, for Chairman of the Committee on Claims, resulted in the election of Mr. Naudain—Naudain 21, Shepley 15, Scattering 5.

The next ballot, for Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, resulted in the election of Mr. Clayton—Clayton 22, Buchanan 16, Scattering 3.

The next ballot, for Chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, resulted in the election of Mr. Grundy—Grundy 25, Scatter'g. 11.

The next ballot, for Chairman of the Committee of Roads and Canals, resulted in the election of Mr. Hendricks—Hendricks 39, Robinson 1.

The next ballot, for Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, resulted in the election of Mr. Tomlinson—Tomlinson 23, Brown 17, Scattering 1.

The next ballot, for Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, resulted in the election of Mr. Tyler—Tyler 23, King, of Georgia, 15, Scattering 1.

The next ballot, for Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, resulted in the election of Mr. Moore—Moore 21, Hubbard 14, Scatter'g. 6.

The next ballot, for Chairman of the Committee on the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, resulted in the election of Mr. McKean—McKean 22, Ruggles 14, Scattering 4.

The next ballot, for Chairman of the Committee on Engrossed Bills, resulted in the election of Mr. Shepley—Shepley 22, McKean 13, Scattering 6.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for the remaining members of the several Committees, when the following were elected:

Foreign Relations.—Messrs. King, of Georgia, Tallmadge, Mangum, Porter.

Finance.—Messrs. Cuthbert, Wright, Mangum, and Tyler.

Commerce.—Messrs. Goldsborough, Tomlinson, McKean, and Linn.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Ruggles, Morris, Prentiss, and Hendricks.

Mr. Clay, at this stage, moved that the Senate adjourn.

[The *Administration strength* in the Senate, judging from the votes given on these ballotings, is *seventeen*, that being the highest number which any one of the Administration Candidates received. Mr. King, of Georgia, received that number for Chairman of Foreign Relations; Mr. Wright, for Chairman of Finance, and Mr. Hill, for Chairman of Commerce. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, is substituted for Mr. Silsby, as Chairman of the Committee of Commerce; Mr. Knight, for Mr. Frelinghuysen, as Chairman of the manufactures; Mr. Ewing for Mr. Poindexter, on the Public Lands; Mr. Naudain, for Mr. Bell, on Claims; and Mr. McKean for Mr. Knight, on the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.]

HOUSE.—Mr. Fairfield, (understanding, he said, that by a presentation of a petition, a member was not made responsible for its propositions,) presented a petition signed by 172 females, praying the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Cramer moved that it be laid on the table, which was agreed to.

Mr. Fairfield then presented a similar petition, which he moved to lay on the table.

Mr. Mason, of Va., said, as it was extremely desirable to have an expression of sentiment on this subject, by the House, he would ask for the Yeas and Nays on the motion; and they were ordered.

Mr. Boon called for the reading of the memorial. After it was read,

Mr. Slade moved that the memorial be printed.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, asked the division of the question.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, asked the yeas and nays on the motion to print, and they were ordered.

The question being taken on the motion to lay on the table, it was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. C. Allan, Anthony, Ash, Ashley, Bailey, Barton, Beale, Bean, Beardsley, Beaumont, Bell, Bockee, Bond, Boon, Bouldin, Bovee, Boyd, Brown, Buchanan, Bunch, Burns, J. Calhoon, Cambreleng, Campbell, Carr, Carter, Casey, George Chambers, John Chambers, Chaney, Chapman, Chapin, Claiborne, Coffee, Coles, *Connor*, Corwin, Craig, Cramer, Crane, Cushman, Davis, *Deberry*, Dickerson, Doubleday, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Effner, Everett, Fairfield, Farlin, Forester, Fowler, French, Fry, Philo C. Fuller, William K. Fuller, Galbraith, James Garland, Rice Garland, Gillet, Glasscock, *Graham*, Granger, Grantland, Graves, Grayson, Griffin, Haley, Joseph Hall, Hammond, Hannegan, Hard, Hardin, Harlan, Samuel S. Harrison, Albert G. Harrison, Hawes, *Hawkins*, Haynes, Hoar, Hopkins, Howard, Howell, Hunt, Huntington, Huntsman, Ingersoll, Ingham, Jabez Jackson, Jarvis, Joseph Johnson, R. M. Johnson, Cave Johnson, Henry Johnson, John W. Jones, Benj. Jones, Judson, Kennon, Kilgore, Kinnard, Klingensmith, Lane, Lansing, Lawler, Lawrence, Lay, Gideon Lee, Joshua Lee, L. Lee, Leonard, Lincoln, Logan, Loyall, Lucas, Lyon, Abijah Mann, Job Mann, Martin, John Y. Mason, William Mason, Moses Mason, Sampson Mason, Maury, May, McComas, *McKay*, McKeon, McKim, Mercer, Milligan, Morgan, Muhlenberg, Owens, Page, Parks, Patterson, Franklin Pierce, Jas. A. Pearce, *Pettigrew*, Phelps, Phillips, Pickens, Pinckney, Reed, John Reynolds, Joseph Reynolds, Ripley, Roane, Robertson, Seymour, *Shepard*, *Shepperd*, Shield, Shinn, Sickles, Spangler, Steele, Storer, Sutherland, Taliaferro, Taylor, Thomas, J. Thomson, W. Thompson, Toucey, Towns, Turner, Turrill, Underwood, Vanderpoel, Vinton, Wagener, Ward, Webster, Weeks, White, *Lewis Williams*, Sherrod Williams, Wise.—180.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, H. Allen, Banks, Borden, Briggs, W. B. Calhoun, Clark, Cushing, Darlington, Evans, Grennell, Hiland Hall, Harper, Hazeltine, Herderson, Heister, Hubley, Wm. Jackson, Janes, Laporte, Love, morris, Parker, Dutee J. Pearce, Potts, Russell, Slade, Sloane, Sprague, Wardwell, Whittlesey.—31.

Mr. Vanderpoel moved to lay the motion to print upon the table, and upon that motion he called the yeas and nays, which were ordered by the House.

The question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative, as follows: Yeas 168, Nays 50.

So the motion to print was *laid on the table.*

Petitions and memorials were presented by messrs. A. H. Sepperd and W. B. Shepard of North Carolina.

The SPEAKER presented the petition of David Newland, of North Carolina, contesting the election of James Graham to a seat in this House, as a Representative from the State of North Carolina.

On motion of mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, the petition and accompanying papers were referred to the Committee on Elections.

[We learn that the main point upon which mr. Newland depends, is the belief that mr. Graham received a number of votes from persons residing out of the counties in which they voted, though within the District. We think this a slender reed upon which to rest a hope for the seat occupied by mr. G., who was returned by the Sheriffs as duly elected. Both the gentlemen are White men; the majority of mr. G. was, we believe, only 12 votes in the whole district.—*Ed. Journal.*]

The SPEAKER presented a letter from Elijah E. Crary, transmitting his credentials, as a Representative in Congress from the State of michigan.

mr. Beardsley said the gentleman could not be considered a member of the House, and was not entitled to a seat as such. As michigan had assumed the position of a State, and the question of her admission was pending, the House could not prejudge that question by admitting the gentleman to a seat as a member. But, as an act of courtesy to him, he moved that a seat be assigned to him within the House, and that his communication be printed and laid on the table.

mr. mercer said he could not concur in the propriety of the course suggested. In order to have time to consult the precedents on the subject, he moved that the motion be laid on the table.

mr. Hannegan moved an adjournment, which was agreed to, and

The House then adjourned.

Thursday, December 17.

SENATE.—Mr. Clay gave notice that he should, on Monday next, ask leave to introduce a bill to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, &c.

Mr. Webster offered the following resolutions, which lie for consideration:

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as respects the question whether the United States cannot, without transcending their constitutional powers, secure to the Post Office Department the use of the several Rail Roads in the United States, by an Act of Congress, which shall provide within itself some equitable mode of adjusting the amount of compensation, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to make a special report thereon.

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to report the number, extent, and direction of the several Rail Roads already built or commenced, and the most important of those which are projected or contemplated, in the several States; and that they inquire into the expediency of aiding in any of those undertakings on the part of the Government of the United States, either by making payment in advance on contracts for carrying the mail on such roads, or otherwise; and on condition of transporting the property or troops of the United States, whether in peace or in war.

Standing Committees.—The Senate then proceeded to ballot for the remainder of the Standing Committees, and the following is a list of the committees, as far as the elections of this day, in a perfect form:

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Brown, (Chairman,) Kent, King of Alabama, Morris, Wright.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, (Chairman,) Wall, Preston, Goldsborough, Tipton.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Robinson, (Chairman,) Hendricks, McKean, Swift, and Wall.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Southard, (Chairman,) Tallmadge, Black, Robbins, and Cuthbert.

On the Public Lands.—Messrs. Ewing, (Chairman,) Moore, Prentis, Crittenden, and McKean.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Black, (Chairman,) Linn, Ruggles, Porter, and King of Georgia.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. White (Chairman,) Tipton, Goldsborough, Swift, and Brown.

On Claims.—Messrs. Naudain (Chairman,) Buchanan, Leigh, Preston, and Crittenden.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Grundy (Chairman,) Robinson, Ewing, Knight, and Davis.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Hendricks (Chairman,) mcKean, Robinson, Kent, Robins.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Tomlinson (Chairman,) Tallmadge, Linn, Prentiss, mcKean.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Tyler (Chairman,) Kent, Naudain, Southard, King of Alabama.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Moore, (Chairman,) White, Hubbard, Leigh, Shepley.

On the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—messrs. mcKean (Chairman,) Tomlinson, Brown.

On Engrossed Bills.—messrs. Shepley (Chairman,) Hill, morris.

The Senate adjourned to monday.

HOUSE.—The House took up the resolution heretofore offered by mr. Bockee, for the appointment of certain officers of the House; when Overton Carr, was appointed Doorkeeper, and John W. Hunter elected Assistant Doorkeeper.

On motion of mr. Beardsley, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the President's message, mr. J. Q. Adams in the Chair.

The several portions of the President's message were then referred to appropriate Committees, &c.

The following resolution, offered yesterday by mr. J. Q. Adams, was taken up and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House a statement of the names of all the pensioners for services during the Revolutionary War, pensioned under the Act of Congress, of 15th march, 1818, whose names were struck off the list by virtue of the act of 1st may, 1820, specifying those restored to pensions by the act of 1st march 1823, or since again pensioned under the act of 15th of may, 1828, the act of June, 1832, or any other act of Congress, subsequent to that of 1st of may, 1820.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.

Friday, December 18.

HOUSE.—Mr. Jackson, of Massachusetts, presented the petition of sundry citizens of the town of Wrentham, in Massachusetts, praying Congress to provide for the Abolition of Slavery within the District of Columbia, and moved its reference to a Select Committee.

Mr. Hammond moved that the petition be not received.

A debate of three or four hours, involving many points of order, and running occasionaly into the merits of the question, ensued, in which Messrs. Hammond, Williams of N. C., Glascock, Peyton, Beardsley, Wise, Thomas, Hopkins, Mason of Virginia, Bouldin, Ripley, Vanderpoel, Harper, Pierce of New Hampshire, and Pickins, took part.

A motion to lay the petition on the table was moved and decided by the Speaker to have precedence over the motion to reject.

The question being taken, the motion to lay on the table was rejected—Yeas 95, nays 121.

Mr. Hammond's motion, that the petition be rejected, being then in order, the debate was resumed, and continued by Messrs. Hunt, Glascock, and Sutherland.

Mr. Sutherland, without concluding, yielded the floor, and, on motion of Mr. Everett, the House adjourned to meet on Monday.

Monday, December 21.

SENATE.—John m. Niles, a Senator from Connecticut, appointed to fill the place of Nathan Smith, dec. appeared and took his seat.

A message was received from the President of the United States, submitting to the consideration of Congress a bequest made in London for an Institution in this country; which, on motion of mr. Webster, was laid on the table.

Mr. Webster offered the following resolution, and moved its consideration at this time, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire what measures should be adopted by Congress in consequence of the destruction of merchandize and other property by the late fire in New York.

Mr. Webster offered a few observations on the circumstances and extent of the fire.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Ewing, pursuant to notice, rose to ask leave to introduce a bill to define and settle the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio.

Leave being granted, Mr. Ewing introduced the bill, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Webster, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Grundy, Mr. Southard, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Black, and Mr. White, such parts of the President's Message as had reference to the subjects pertaining to the Committees of which they are Chairmen, were referred to those Committees.

Incendiary Publications.—Mr. Calhoun moved that so much of the President's Message as refers to the transmission of Incendiary Publications by mail, be referred to a Special Committee.

On this motion some debate took place, in which the affirmative of the proposition was sustained by Messrs. Preston, Mangum, Clayton, Goldsborough, Leigh, Ewing, and Davis, and the negative by Messrs. King, of Alabama, Grundy, Buchanan, and Brown.

The motion of Mr. Calhoun was carried in the affirmative—ayes 23.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the committee was ordered to consist of five Senators.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for the committee, when the following Senators were elected, viz: Messrs. Calhoun, King of Ga., Mangum, Davis, and Linn.

HOUSE.—*Relief of the Sufferers by the Fire in New York.*—Mr. Cambreleng rose, he said, to throw himself on the indulgence of the House, for the purpose of asking what he was sure would be granted—the unanimous consent of the House to report a bill from the Committee of Ways and Means, for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in the city of New York.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, then presented the following report and bill:

In considering what measures were best calculated to moderate the shock upon the trade, revenue, and industry, of the country, by the late calamitous fire in New York, three propositions were suggested to the Committee, viz: the extension of the credit on bonds due from those who have suffered, three, four, and five years—placing the vast surplus revenue of the country where they may be more actively and extensively employed, in our cities, in extending relief to the embarrassed and impoverished debtors of Government, and remitting the duty on all merchandize destroyed in original packages. The Committee submit a bill embracing the two first propositions. The first provision is in accordance with the practice of Government heretofore—the second, while it will most extensively relieve the immediate wants of trade, and aid in reviving the energies of the commercial capital of the Union, cannot diminish in any manner the security of Government, or embarrass the operations of the Treasury. The question of remitting duties on property destroyed was also considered by the Committee, but appearing to require previous examination and more deliberation, and not wishing to delay the proposed measures of relief, it was not finally acted on.

A BILL for the relief of the sufferers by fire in the City of New York.

Whereas, various persons are indebted to the United States for duties on merchandize, for which bonds have been given, with one or more sureties, payable to the collector for the District of New York, and the said persons have suffered a loss of property by the late conflagration at that place,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Collector of the Port of New York be, and he is hereby authorized, as he may deem best calculated to secure the interests of the United States, to cause to be extended (with the assent of the sureties thereon) the time of payment of all bonds heretofore given for duties as aforesaid, to periods not exceeding an average of three, four, and five years, or to allow the said bonds to be cancelled upon giving to the said Collector new bonds, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the said Collector, for the sums of the former bonds, respectively payable, in average periods of three, four, and five years, from and after the day of payment specified in the bonds to be taken up or cancelled as aforesaid. And the said Collector is hereby authorized and directed to give up or cancel all such bonds upon the receipt of others described in this act; which last mentioned bonds shall be proceeded with, in all respects like other bonds which are taken by Collectors for duties due to the United States: Provided, however, that nothing in this act contained shall extend to bonds which had fallen due before the 17th day of the present month.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted by authority aforesaid*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to such Banks as he may select any surplus moneys of the Government, or any part thereof, which may not be required for the public service, and to permit the same to remain in such Banks for twelve months from the passage of this Act.

After the reading of the bill, Mr. Cambreleng said there was another subject before the Committee which was not definitely acted on, viz: the remission of duties on goods destroyed, which required more examination and deliberation. The subject was brought before the Committee by the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmiting letters from the Collector of the port of N. York. He would not detain the House by any remarks on the subject now; and merely remarking that it was with infinite regret for the cause of it that he found himself called upon, as the first act in his new situation, to bring in a bill of this description, he would ask the indulgence of the House to take up the subject to-morrow.

The bill was read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill providing for the enlistment of boys for the naval service; with a report; read twice, and committed.

The House resumed the consideration of the petition from sundry inhabitants of the town of Wrentham, in Massachusetts, praying the Abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

The motion to reject the petition still pending,

Mr. Owens, after some remarks with a view to reconcile the conflicting opinions of the members on the subject of the disposition of this and similar petitions, moved to lay the petition and all motions respecting it on the table, stating that, if it prevailed, he should offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the question of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, ought not to be entertained by Congress.

And be it further Resolved That in case any petitions praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia be hereafter presented, it is the deliberate opinion of this House that the same ought to be laid on the table without reading.

Mr. Owens expressed the hope that the resolutions would be accepted by the gentleman from South Carolina, in lieu of his motion to reject the petition.

Mr. Hammond was very sorry, he said, that he could not accept the proposition, and he hoped the gentleman from Georgia would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Wise proposed to amend the first resolution by adding "because Congress has no power to legislate on it under the Constitution of the United States;" and to amend the second by striking out all after the word "*Resolved*," and inserting "that this House will not receive any future memorials on that subject," adding that, with these modifications, he would vote for the resolutions.

Mr. Owens declined the acceptance of the amendments as modifications of his resolutions.

Mr. Patton asked what would be the consequence of laying the motion on the table? Would the resolutions of the gentleman from Georgia then be in order?

The Chair replied they would not. It would be in order to move to suspend the rule, to allow him to move them, or, when the States were called for *resolutions*, they might be offered without suspension of the rule.

The question being taken on the motion to lay the petition and all the motions relating to it on the table, it was decided as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Chilton Allan, Anthony, Ashley, Barton, Beale, Bean, Beardsley Beaumont, Bockee, Boon, Bovee, Boyd, Brown, Buchanan, Burns, Cambreleng, Carr, Carter, Casey, George Chambers, Chaney, Chapman, Chapin, Cleveland, Coffee, Coles, Craig, Cramer, Cushman, Davis, *Deberry*, Dickerson, Doubleday, Dromgoole, Efner, Fairfield, Farlin, Forester, French, Fry, William K. Fuller, Gilbraith, James Garland, Gillet, Grantland, Graves, Haley, Hamer, Hannegan, Hardin, Harlan, Samuel S. Harrison, Albert G. Harrison, *Hawkins*, Haynes, Henderson, Holsey, Hopkins, Howard, Howell, Hubley, Huntingdon, Huntsman, Ingersoll, Ingham, Jabez, Jackson, Jarvis, Joseph Johnson, Richard M. Johnson, Cave Johnson, John W. Jones, Benjamin Jones, Judson, Kilgore, Kinnard, Klingensmith, Lane, Lansing, Laporte, Gideon Lee, Joshua Lee, Thomas Lee, Leonard, Logan, Loyall, Lucas, Lyon, Abijah Mann, Job Mann, Martin, John Y. Mason, William Mason, Moses Mason, Sampson Mason, May, McComas, McKeon, McKin, McLene, Mercer, Miller, *Montgomery*, Morgan, Muhlenberg, Owens, Page, Parks, Patterson, Franklin Pearce, Phelps, Pinckney, *Rencher*, John Reynolds, Joseph Reynolds, Ripley, Roane, Rogers, Schenck, Seymour, *William B. Shepard, Augustine H. Shepperd*, Shinn, Smith, Spangler, Sutherland, Taliaferro, Taylor, Thomas, John Thomson, Toucey, Turrill, Underwood, Vanderpoel, Wagner, Ward, Wardwell, Webster, Weeks, *Lewis Williams*, Sherrod Williams.—149.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Heman Allen, Bailey, Bell, Bond, Borden, Bouldin, Briggs, Bunch, William B. Calhoun, Campbell, J. Chambers, Childs, Claiborne, Clark, *Conner*, Crane, Cushing, Darlington, Denny, Dunlap, Evans, Everett, Fowler, Philo C. Fuller, Rice Garland, Glascock, *Graham*, Granger, Grayson, Grennell, Griffin, Joseph Hall, Hiland Hall, Hammond, Hard, Harper, Haselline, Heister, Hoar, Hunt, William Jackson, Janes, Henry Johnson, Lawler, Lawrence, Lay, Luke Lea, Lincoln, *Love*, Maury, McCarty, *McKay*, McKennan, Milligan, Morris, Parker, Patton, Dutee J. Pearce, James A. Pearce, *Pettigrew*, Pickens, Potts, Reed, Robertson, Russell, Shields, Slade, Sloane, Sprague, Standefer, Storer, Waddy Thompson, White, Whittlesey, Wise.—76.

So the petition and all the motions depending thereon were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Owens moved that the Rules of the House be suspended, in order to allow him to offer the resolutions he had already indicated to the House, on which he asked for the yeas and nays; and they were ordered.

The question being taken, it was decided in the negative.—Yeas 100, Nays 115.

So the House refused to suspend the Rule.—[Two-thirds of the members present would have been necessary to carry that question.]

Mr. Patton called up the motion made by him on Friday last, to reconsider the vote of the House by which a petition for the abolition of slavery in the District, presented by a gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Briggs,) was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A debate ensued on the motion to *reconsider*, in which Messrs. Patton, J. Q. Adams, Bouldin, and Hammond took part; but without taking the question, the House adjourned, at the usual hour.

The "SPECIAL MESSAGE."

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT TO BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

Monday, January 18, 1836.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN: In my message at the opening of your session, I informed you that our Charge d'Affaires at Paris had been instructed to ask for the final determination of the French Government in relation to the payment of the indemnification secured by the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, and that, when advices of the result should be received, it would be made the subject of a special communication.

In execution of this design, I now transmit to you the papers numbered from 1 to 13 inclusive, containing, among other things, the correspondence on this subject between our Charge d'Affaires and the French Minister of Foreign Affaires, from which it will be seen that France requires, as a condition precedent to the execution of a treaty unconditionally ratified, and to the payment of a debt acknowledged by all the branches of her Government to be due, that certain explanations shall be made, of which she dictates the terms. These terms are such as that Government has already been officially informed cannot be complied with; and, if persisted in, they must be considered as a deliberate refusal on the part of France to fulfil engagements binding by the laws of nations, and held sacred by the whole civilized world. The nature of the act which France requires from this Government is clearly set forth in the letter of the French Minister, marked No. 4. We will pay the money, says he, when "*the Government of the United States is ready on its part to declare to us, by addressing its claim to us officially in writing, that it regrets the misunderstanding which has arisen between the two countries; that this misunderstanding is founded on a mistake; that it never entered into its intention to call in question the good faith of the French Government, nor to take a menacing attitude towards France;*" and he adds, "*if the Government of the United States does not give this assurance, we shall be obliged to think that this misunderstanding is not the result of an error.*"

In the letter marked No. 6, the French Minister also remarks that "*the Government of the United States knows that upon itself depends henceforward the execution of the Treaty of July* 4, 1831."

Obliged, by the precise language thus used by the French Minister, to view it as a peremptory refusal to execute the Treaty, except on terms incompatible with the honor and independence of the United States, and persuaded that, on considering the correspondence now submitted to you, you can regard it in no other light, it becomes my duty to call your attention to such measures as the exigency of the case demands, if the claim of interfering in the communications between the different branches of our Government shall be persisted in. This pretension is rendered the more unreasonable by the fact that the substance of the required explanation has been repeatedly and voluntarily given before it was insisted on as a condition—a condition the more humiliating because it is demanded as the equivalent of a pecuniary consideration. Does France desire only a declaration that we had no intention to obtain our rights by an address to her fears rather than to her justice? She has already had it, frankly and explicitly given by our Minister accredited to her Government, his act ratified by me, and my confirmation of it officially communicated by him, in his letter to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs of the 25th of April, 1835, and repeated by my published approval of that letter after the passage of the bill of indemnification. Does France want a degrading, servile repetition of this act in terms which she shall dictate, and which will involve an acknowledgment of her assumed right to interfere in our domestic councils? She will never obtain it. The spirit of the American People, the dignity of the Legislature, and the firm resolve of their Executive Government, forbid it.

As the answer of the French Minister to our Charge d'Affaires at Paris contains an allusion to a letter addressed by him to the Representative of France at this place, it now becomes proper to lay before you the correspondence had between that functionary and the Secretary of State relative to that letter, and to accompany the same with such explanations as will enable you to understand the course of the Executive in regard to it. Recurring to the historical statement made at the commencement of your session, of the origin and progress of our difficulties with France, it will be recollected that, on the return of our Minister to the United States, I caused my official approval of the explanations he had given to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to be made public. As the French Government had noticed the message without its being officially communicated, it was not doubted that, if they were disposed to pay the money due to us, they would notice any public explanation of the Government of the United States in the same way. But, contrary to these well-founded expectations, the French Ministry did not take this fair opportunity to relieve themselves from their unfortunate position, and to do justice to the United States.

Whilst, however, the Government of the United States was awaiting the movements of the French Government, in perfect confidence that the difficulty was at an end, the Secretary of State received a call from the French Charge d'Affaires in Wesington, who desired to read to him a letter he had received from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was asked whether he was instructed or directed to make any official communication, and replied, that he was only authorized to read the letter, and furnish a copy if requested. The substance of its contents, it is presumed, may be gathered from Nos. 4 and 6, herewith transmitted. It was an attempt to make known to the Government of the United States, privately, in what manner it could make explanations, apparently voluntary, but really dictated by France, acceptable to her, and thus obtain payment of the twenty-five millions of francs. No exception was taken to this mode of communication, which is often used to prepare the way for official intercourse; but the suggestions made in it were in their substance wholly inadmissible. Not being in the shape of an official communication to this Government, it did not admit of reply or official notice, nor could it safely be made the basis of any action by the Executive or Legislature: and the Secretary of State did not think proper to ask a copy, because he could have no use for it.

Copies of papers marked Nos. 9, 10, and 11, show an attempt, on the part of the French Charge d'Affaires to place a copy of this letter among the archives of this Government, which, for obvious reasons, was not allowed to be done; but the assurance before given was repeated, that any official communication which he might be authorized to make, in the accustomed form, would receive a prompt and just consideration. The indiscretion of this attempt was made more manifest by the subsequent avowal of the French Charge d'Affaires, that the object was to bring this letter before Congress and the American People. If foreign agents, on a subject of disagreement between their Government and this, wish to prefer an appeal to the American People, they will hereafter, it is hoped, better appreciate their own rights and the respect due to others, than to attempt to use the Executive as the passive organ of their communications.

It is due to the character of our institutions, that the diplomatic intercourse of this Government should be conducted with the utmost directness and simplicity; and that, in all cases of importance, the communications received or made by the Executive should assume the accustomed official form. It is only by insisting on this form, that foreign Powers can be held to full responsibility, that their communications can be officially replied to, or that the advice or interference of the Legislature can with propriety be invited by the President. This course is also best calculated, on the one hand, to shield that officer from unjust suspicions, and, on the other, to subject this portion of his acts to public scrutiny, and, if occasion shall require it, to constitutional animadversion. It was the more necessary to adhere to these principles in the instance in question, inasmuch as, in addition to other important interests, it very intimately concerned the national honor—a matter, in my judgment, much too sacred to be made the subject of private and unofficial negotiation.

It will be perceived that this letter of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs was read to the Secretary of State on the 11th of September last. This was the first authentic indication of the specific views of the French Government received by the Government of the United States after the passage of the bill of indemnification. Inasmuch as the letter had been written before the official notice of my approval of Mr. Livingston's last explanation and remonstrance could have reached Paris, just ground of hope was left, as has been before stated, that the French Government, on receiving that information in the same manner the alleged offensive message had reached them, would desist from their extraordinary demand, and pay the money at once. To give them an opportunity to do so, and at all events to elicit their final determination, and the ground they intended to occupy, the instructions were given to our Charge d'Affaires which were adverted to at the commencement of the present session of Congress. The result, as you have seen, is a demand of an official written expression of regrets, and a direct explanation addressed to France, with a distinct intimation that this is a *sine qua non*.

Mr. Barton having, in pursuance of his instructions, returned to the United States, and the Charge d'Affaires of France having been recalled, all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries is suspended—a state of things originating in an unreasonable susceptibility on the part of the French Government, and rendered necessary on our part by their refusal to perform engagements contained in a treaty, from the faithful performance of which, by us, they are to this day enjoying many important commercial advantages.

It is time that this unequal position of affairs should cease, and that legislative action should be brought to sustain executive exertion in such measures as the case requires. While France persists in her refusal to comply with the terms of a treaty, the object of which was, by removing all causes of mutual complaint, to renew ancient feelings of friendship, and to unite the two nations in the bonds of amity and of a mutually beneficial commerce, she cannot justly complain if we adopt such peaceful remedies as the Law of Nations and the circumstances of the case may authorize and demand. Of the nature of these remedies I have heretofore had occasion to speak, and, in reference to a particular contingency, to express my conviction that reprisals would be best adapted to the emergency then contemplated.

Since that period, France, by all the Departments of her Government, has acknowledged the validity of our claims, and the obligations of the treaty, and has appropriated the moneys which are necessary to its execution; and, though payment is withheld on grounds vitally important to our existence as an independent Nation, it is not to be believed that she can have determined, permanently, to retain a position so utterly indefensible. In the altered state of the questions in controversy, and under all existing circumstances, it appears to me that, until such a determination shall have become evident, it will be proper, and sufficient to retaliate her present refusal to comply with her engagements, by prohibiting the introduction of French products and the entry of French vessels into our ports. Between this and the interdiction of all commercial intercourse or other remedies, you, as the representatives of the People, must determine. I recommend the former, in the present posture of our affairs, as being the least injurious to our commerce, and as attended with the least difficulty of returning to the usual state of friendly intercourse, if the Government of France shall render us the justice that is due, and, also, as a proper preliminary step to stronger measures, should their adoption be deemed necessary by subsequent events.

The return of our Charge d' Affaires is attended with public notices of naval preparations on the part of France destined for our seas. Of the cause and intent of these armaments I have no authentic information, nor any other means of judging except such as are common to yourselves and to the public; but, whatever may be their object, we are not at liberty to regard them as unconnected with the measures which hostile movements on the part of France may compel us to pursue. They at least deserve to be met by adequate preparations on our part; and I therefore strongly urge large and speedy appropriations for the increase of the navy and the completion of our coast defences.

If this array of military force be really designed to affect the action of the Government and People of the United States on the questions now pending between the two nations, then, indeed, would it be dishonorable to pause a moment on the alternative which such a state of things would present to us. Come what may, the explanation which France demands can never be accorded; and no armament, however powerful and imposing, at a distance or on our coast, will, I trust, deter us from discharging the high duties which we owe to our constituents, our national character, and to the world.

The House of Representatives, at the close of the last session of Congress, unanimously resolved that the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted on by the United States. It is due to the welfare of the human race, not less than to our own interests and honor, that this resolution should, at all hazards, be adhered to. If, after so signal an example as that given by the American People during their long protracted difficulties with France, of forbearance under accumulated wrongs, and of generous confidence in her ultimate return to justice, she shall now be permitted to withhold from us the tardy and imperfect indemnification which, after years of remonstrance and discussion, had at length been solemnly agreed on by the treaty of 1831, and to set at naught the obligation it imposes, the United States will not be the only sufferers. The efforts of humanity and religion, to substitute the appeals of justice and the arbitrament of reason for the coercive remedies usually resorted to by injured nations, will receive little encouragement from such an issue. By the selection and enforcement of such lawful and expedient measures as may be necessary to prevent a result so injurious to ourselves and so fatal to the hopes of the philanthropist, we shall therefore not only preserve the pecuniary interests of our citizens, the independence of our Government, and the honor of our country, but do much, it may be hoped, to vindicate the faith of treaties, and to promote the general interests of peace, civilization, and improvement.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Jan. 15, 1836.

Death of the Ettrick Shepherd.—The Dunfries Courier of the 25th November, announces, on the authority of a letter from Altrive, the decease of JAMES HOGG, better known as the Ettrick Shepherd, on the 21st.

Charlotte:

Friday, January 29, 1836.

THE PEOPLE *against* THE CAUCUS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Hugh L. White, OF TENNESSEE.

☞ The "*Special Message*" is laid before the reader in our paper of to-day. Every one will doubtless read it attentively, and form his own opinion of it. Some of our contemporaries declare its tone to be much milder than they had expected. It may be "milder" than might have been looked for from the known temper of its *signer*; but for one we can see in it, we think, much more *spirit* than the present state of our relations with France seems to authorize. Its perusal has confirmed us in the opinion which we have entertained ever since the Annual Message of 1834-'35 made its appearance—viz: that *Gen. Jackson is desirous of war with France.* To prove the correctness of this opinion, let us refer the reader to the *italicised* lines in the first part of the Special Message, which the President says comprises "the nature of the act [of explanation] which France requires from this Government." (The *italics* are made by the President himself, in the Message.) And after a re-perusal of those lines, let the reader say if he could desire a simpler plan of getting rid of the difficulties with France, than the one here set forth by the French Minister himself? The plea of Gen. Jackson, that he could not comply with this simple plan, merely because France had "dictated the terms" of it, does appear to our mind to be ridiculous in the extreme—totally unbecoming the head of one nation in its intercourse with another. The President had already said, in his approval of Mr. Livingston's letter, and in his Message to the present Congress, as much as the French Minister, in the lines above referred to, asks from him in a more official manner, in order to secure the payment of the indemnity and to restore harmony to the two countries. Then why, in the name of common sense, was he so fastidious as to withhold from the Minister what he had acknowledged to the world, unless it was for the purpose of embroiling the two countries in war?—following up his refusal, as he has done, with a recommendation to Congress to pass Acts of Non-Intercourse with France?

We say we are confirmed in the belief that Gen. Jackson is desirous for war. But we cannot yet believe that Congress will gratify this desire; and we trust they will not leave in his hands any discretionary power on the subject of offensive measures against France, to be exercised during the recess. The letter No. 4, from which the President compiles what he considers the obnoxious requirement of France, is dated the 26th of October, and addressed to Mr. Barton, then in France. It is laid before Congress, along with the Message; and, although the President has endeavored to forestal any peaceable action on it by Congress, by stating that "these terms are such as that Government has already been officially informed *cannot* be complied with;" still we cannot but believe that the good sense and patriotism of Congress will overrule his wishes, and save the country from the stain which he affects to believe has already been cast upon our National honor by France—but which would indeed be indelibly fixed there if we were to allow ourselves to be forced into a foolish war, apparently to recover a debt from France, but in fact to gratify the vengeance of a hot-headed old man. The day has gone by, when the *people* could be led to war *for* the gratification merely of an individual.

We ask attention to the following paragraph of the National Intelligencer, in relation to this Special Message:

"The error of making Mr. Barton's return, after his being positively *ordered* to return, the ground of this Message, we shall not now dwell upon, because it was a political solecism developed in the late Annual Message, from which we predicted, at its first appearance, nothing but a further embarrassment of the question between the United States and France. *Nothing else could possibly come of it.* The matter being now fully before Congress, we doubt whether we shall presume to trouble our readers with any further speculations of ours upon the subject. Our opinion continues unchanged, that Congress will not act upon the recommendations contained in the Message, until at least we hear what has been the reception of the President's Annual Message by the French Government."

☞ *Foreign News.*—In connexion with this subject, we will here state the complexion of the latest news from France, to show what is the feeling in that country in relation to the difficulty between us. An arrival at New York, on the 13th instant, has brought Paris dates to the 15th of December, inclusive.

The "Moniteur," (the official paper in France,) by our authority for saying that the French Ministry have intimated that "*if the President should declare, in his (Annual) Message, that he acknowledged and adhered to the explanation given by Mr. Livingston, this would satisfy the French Government.*" It is well known to all that the President did, in his Message transmitted to Congress on the 8th December last, "acknowledge and adhere to the explanation given by Mr. Livingston." So that we have, from this, the greatest reason to apprehend an amicable arrangement of the affair immediately upon the arrival of the last Message to France.

For farther information on this subject, we refer to the following article from the "New York Journal of Commerce," from which it will be gathered that France is determined to act with wisdom and justice in this matter:

"*Important.*—We have had access to letters from France, written by persons holding such political stations as entitle them to all the consideration of official organs. They say *that the French Ministry will not permit any degree of resentment or other passion to enter into their measures towards the United States*, and will do nothing except for the promotion of the best interests of France.—That (contrary to what has been so often said) they will *not commence hostilities on account of any measure on the part of the United States which is short of actual aggression, not even a non-intercourse, and will under no circumstances strike the first blow.* Farther, that *even though Gen. Jackson should use insulting language, or recommend hostile measures, no notice will be taken of it by the Government of France. That the indemnity money will be paid, on receipt of any communication which can, upon the most liberal interpretation, be construed as a compliance with the proviso of the bill of appropriation*; and even should no explanation be received during the administration of Gen. Jackson, the money will be remitted to this country immediately on his successor coming into office. If, on the other hand, the United States should commence a war, France will go into the combat with all her resources. The writers of these letters evidently anticipated a very warlike message from the President at the opening of Congress; so much more so than they will find it to be, that the most intelligent French gentlemen here feel no doubt that the message will be received as satisfactory."

☞ *The People are Moving!*—*Whig Candidate for Governor of the State—the Vice-Presidency.*—The Raleigh papers, together with others of our exchanges, have calls for Public Meetings of the friends of Judge White, for the purpose of nominating a gentleman to run on the People's Ticket for Governor of this State at the next August election, and also to recommend a suitable individual to run as Vice-President on the White Ticket, and for the appointment of Whig Electors for President and Vice-President. This is as it should be. Every County in the State should follow on in the same track at the very first Court which may be held within each; and the People should organize themselves completely and speedily for the approaching contest with *King Caucus*, who will meet them backed by Executive favor, an overflowing treasury, and legions of disciplined *paid* troops. Cabarrus has already set the other Counties a noble example!—let them but "go and do likewise," and the dismay which her movement has already cast over the advocates of the Caucus in these parts, will extend itself over the country, until their arms will be paralyzed, and none will be found desperate enough to engage in the war of Power against Liberty.

In *Virginia*, too, the *White* ball is in motion, and with an impetus which not even the *magician's wand* can retard. The Richmond papers groan under the multiplied accounts of public meetings by the People, the *real* People—the yeomanry of the Old Dominion—those who disregard alike the emoluments of office, and the blandishments of Executive favor, and the denunciations of official vengeance—and who are alone solicitous to have the Government again administered upon the economical and plain Republican principles which actuated their own Statesmen when they guided the political helm. At all of these meetings delegates are appointed to attend the Whig State Convention to be held in Richmond on the 10th February—a day and an occasion from which may be dated the downfall of Van Burenism and man-worship in the Ancient Commonwealth—Mark it!

☞ *Indian War.*—The latest accounts from Florida, (published in another column,) present a gloomier state of things in relation to the war with the Indians, than we could have anticipated. *Another battle has been fought*—resulting in the success of the Indians, and the loss of 109 United States troops! See the account. Letters and newspaper-statements from the scene of action, represent the whole section of country infested by the savages to be in a most deplorable state of alarm and distress for want of provisions, &c.—There seems to have been a culpable laxity in regard to these Indian disturbances, on the part of our Government. If U. S. troops have operated in Florida at all, they have done so in such small detachments as to present no serious obstacles to the progress of the savages in their work of destruction and massacre. The Seminoles are a warlike tribe—as Gen. Jackson himself well knows—and when headed by such a leader as Powell is represented to be, are not to be conquered and silenced by a handful of troops. We can but hope and believe that recent developements will satisfy the Government of the necessity of using energetic measures to suppress these disturbances. We are happy to perceive that a bill has passed both Houses of Congress, appropriating the sum of $120,000 for this purpose.

The citizens of Charleston were to have held a second Public Meeting on the 21st inst., for the purpose of concerting measures for rendering further aid to their suffering fellow citizens in Florida.—The Courier of the same day says:

"We learn with pleasure that Brig. Gen. Hamilton has issued orders for the assembling of the 4th Brigade, for the purpose of making an appeal to them to step forward in this patriotic enterprise, and we hope and believe that the appeal will meet with a noble response from a large number of our citizen soldiery.

"Among other steps that have already been taken, to afford assistance, we learn that the Bank of Charleston has made a proposition to the other Banks in this city, that each institution should advance for the public service, in this pressing exigency, the sum of *Five Thousand Dollars*, in the expectation that it will be refunded by the General Government."

☞ *The Vice-Presidency.*—John Tyler, of Virginia, has written a letter to the Committee of the Maryland Whig Convention, (appointed to inform him of his unanimous nomination to the Vice-Presidency,) in which he accepts the nomination, with "profound acknowledgments for the high and unexpected honor." Mr. Tyler begins to assume a conspicuous attitude before the Whig Party of the South, for the office of Vice-President; and we, for one, would be proud of presenting to the People, his name in connexion with that of the incorruptible patriot of Tennessee. With two such able, honest, and Republican Statesmen at the head of our Government, the Republic would be safe indeed. As we are determined, however, not to throw obstacles in the way of the entire unity of the Whig Party in the South, we will wait for movements on this subject, *among the People*, before we add the name of any candidate for the Vice-Presidency to the Ticket at the head of our paper.

P. P. Barbour, of Virginia, has declined the nomination to the Vice-Presidency, conferred upon him by the State Rights Party of Georgia. He says in his letter on the subject, that he "has not a *political* aspiration in the world!" His political aspirations have all turned to *judicial* aspirations, it is surmised. If he had said political *hope*, instead of aspiration, we *reckon* the *faith* of his readers would have been stronger. Whether he mistook the word or not, however, he has acted much wiser in declining, than the Whig Party did in nominating him. He has tried the People before now; and his experience, it seems, has taught him a lesson which we think Mr. Van Buren might also profit by, viz: that the People will not trust a truckling, vacillating, no-principle politician. The State Rights Party, we suspect, will gladly substitute Mr. Tyler's name for Mr. Barbour's on their Ticket with Judge White, which will make it much more worthy the support of all good Whigs.

☞ *A very unfortunate circumstance.*—The Hillsborough Recorder, of the 12th instant, contained an account of a man, named Brashiers, having been arrested in that town on suspicion of stealing a pocket-book, and of his having committed suicide by taking laudanum on his way to the jail of Roxborough, whither he was conveyed for safe keeping. We took no notice of the circumstances at the time—because we doubt the policy of heralding *such* occurrences to the world, and because the relatives and friends of the greatest criminal have sensibilities which should be respected. But the same paper, of the 19th instant, states a fact in relation to the affair, which, while it excites our deepest sympathy for the unfortunate Brashiers, we feel compelled to notice in our columns, as a warning to those thoughtless people who are ready, on slight occasions, to affix suspicion on the fairest characters. *It turns out that Brashiers was innocent*—and, consequently, it must be believed, that he put an untimely end to his existence on account of the foul and unjust suspicion which had caused his arrest and ignominious treatment! *The real thief has been detected, and has confessed his guilt!!*—and it is now said, that, from the first, there was much stronger ground for suspicion against him than against Brashiers! It is unnecessary to give the real criminal's name. We mention Brashiers' only for the purpose of doing an act of justice to injured innocence. Brashiers was a native of the District of Columbia, but was engaged in Hillsborough, in his trade as a tailor, when he was arrested.

☞ *Next Governor.*—The Editors of the "Western Carolinian," in their paper of the 16th instant, having mentioned the name of Gen. Polk as a suitable person to be run on the Whig Ticket for Governor of this State at the next August election, that gentlemen has promptly written a letter to the Editors, declining to be considered a Candidate, for the reasons therein stated. We readily comply with the request of Gen. Polk to copy the letter into our columns. This letter speaks for itself; and, in introducing it to our readers, we would only take the occasion to express our firm belief that were all the members of the Whig Party to act with the same noble disinterestedness which characterizes Gen. Polk's course, Republicanism would flourish triumphant in this State and country, and the *dark* features of Van Burenism and Caucus Dictation would only dare show themselves for the purpose of turning *White* and joining the People.

GEN. POLK'S LETTER:

WILLIAMSON, Mecklenburg Co. Jan., 18, 1836.

MESSRS. SMITH & HAMPTON: In the Carolinian of the 16th inst., you have, in terms that claim my respect, introduced my name to the consideration of the State as a suitable candidate to be run on the Whig Ticket for Governor at the election in August next.

At no period of my political life have I ever felt less inclination to appear before the public; but even were I ambitious to climb the ladder of preferment, there are circumstances existing, and of which I will apprise you on my return to Rowan, that render it totally repugnant to my private feelings, and utterly at variance with my public acts, to be considered as a candidate for the high and distinguished appointment to which you have been pleased to allude. The Whigs of North Carolina are endeavoring to sustain the Constitution in its original purity—their banner is *White*; and on its ample folds inscribed *Principia non Homines*. Against us is a party now in power, who will leave no effort untried to retain the ephemeral ascendancy which the *magic* of a *name* has given in this State. With politicians who thus claim a paternity, (many of whom, however, disavow the name of the aspirant under whose flag their leaders are fighting;) we have from their discipline every thing to fear—and from their gallantry nothing to expect.

To meet a party thus organized, we must be *united* among ourselves, and present a firm and dauntless front, while we exhibit to the State our fixed determination, to "do or die" in support of the glorious cause upon which we have embarked. Nothing I sincerely believe is wanting, to ensure the success of our cause, but *vigilance* and *union*; the latter is as essential to the triumph of our principles, as ever concert of action was to victory in battle. A recent demonstration of public sentiment, and that too, given at a time when the feelings of the State could not well be mistaken, point to an honorable and accomplished Whig in the county of New-Hanover, for whom I entertain the highest personal regard, and one to whom I will give my *warm, cordial, and zealous support.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS G. POLK.

☞ *New York.*—The Legislature of this State commenced its session at Albany on the 5th instant. The annual message of the Governor is like most other documents of the same origin—very long. The question of Abolition is discussed at great length. We find the following paragraph in it in relation to Legislative action:

"I cannot doubt that the Legislature possesses the power to pass such penal laws as will have the effect of preventing the citizens of this State, and residents within it, from availing themselves, with impunity, of the protection of its sovereignty and laws, while they are actually employed in exciting insurrection and sedition in a sister State, or engaged in treasonable enterprises intended to be executed therein."

This looks a little to the purpose—not sufficiently so, however, to meet the case. The Governor should have recommended to the Legislature the immediate passage of "such penal laws," &c.—especially as he had before him, at the time he penned the above sentence, an official demand for the person of one of the Abolitionists, by the Governor of Alabama—which demand he declined to comply with, under existing laws. This being the case, it is to be hoped that the Legislature will speedily pass some law on the subject, under the provisions of which the Southern People can compel a non-interference with their property on the part of Northern Fanatics.

☞ A public meeting has been held in Fayetteville—Thomas N. Cameron, Esq., in the Chair, and J. W. Wright, Esq., Secretary—to devise the best means for extending relief to the sufferers by the late distressing fire in New York.—After expressing "a grateful sense of the liberality and kindness manifested towards the people of Fayetteville, by the citizens of New York, under a like affliction," the Meeting resolved that the Magistrate of Police appoint a Committee of two persons in each Ward, to solicit contributions for the relief of the sufferers. The Committee was accordingly appointed; and we have no doubt the "kindness" mentioned above will be liberally reciprocated. Do people in *these* parts feel no sympathy for the *widows* and *orphans* who were deprived of their all by the devouring element?

☞ We have not inserted the documents mentioned in the President's "Special Message," as accompanying it, for two good reasons—a want of room on our part, and a want of general importance on the part of said documents. They consist of the official letters which passed between our Secretary of State and Mr. Barton, Mr. Barton and the French Minister, and Mr. Pagoet and Mr. Forsyth, in relation to the last application for the Indemnity, the application for passports, their grant, &c. The most important part of the most important letter (No. 4,) is to be found extracted into the Special Message.

☞ *Bishop Ives.*—The Raleigh Register, of the 26th instant, says: "We have the gratification of announcing *the safe arrival of the Bishop at New York.* He writes to a gentleman in this City, that his health is entirely restored, and that he expects to reach the Diocese about the middle of February."

☞ *The Florida Indians.*—The Georgetown (D. C.) Metropolitan, of the 22d instant, says, that "the Administration have resolved to act in the most vigorous manner against the Indian demonstrations on our Frontier. General Scott set off last evening to command the United States troops to be employed in repressing the hostilities of the Seminoles."

☞ For "Weekly Almanac," "State of the Markets," &c. see outside form, where they will always hereafter be placed. In a part of our impression an error occurs in the price of Cotton in Cheraw: for 12½ cents per pound, read 14 cents.

Indian War—Latest Intelligence.

Office of the Mobile Register, Monday, Jan. 11.

INDIAN MASSACRE.

By letters received in this city by this morning's mail, via New Orleans, from Tampa Bay—dated January 1st—we have accounts of the massacre of a large number of the U. States troops, of that place, by the Seminole Indians. A detachment of 112 men, under the direction of Major Dade, Capt. Gardner, and Lieutenants Bassinger, Mudge, Henderson, and Kean, and Dr. Catlin, were despatched on the 23d ult., to join Gen. Clinch at Fort King. By the reports of the three survivors who arrived about a week afterwards, all wounded, intelligence was brought of the destruction of the whole detachment by the Indians.

The account they give, is, that about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 28th, they were attacked by an overwhelming number of Indians—supposed to number from 800 to 1000. Major Dade was shot off his horse in the commencement of the attack. Captains Gardner and Fraser soon after fell mortally wounded, and their scalps were taken by the savages. Lieutenants Bassinger, Henderson, Mudge, and Kean, and Dr. Catlin, Surgeon to the detachment, were all slain. Lieut. Bassinger was wounded in the onset, and was discovered by a negro in the party of savages, crawling off to a place of concealment, and tomahawked.—Capt. Fraser rode forward, and was also cut down,—the remainder maintained the contest for an hour, until they were reduced to about 30 in number. The Indians then retired, and the survivors almost all wounded, threw up a slight breast-work. The Indians returned to the attack at eleven o'clock, and completed the slaughter of the whole corps. The three survivors who reached Tampa Bay, after travelling sixty miles through the woods, add, that the negroes rushed in and butchered the wounded.

They describe the conduct of the noble fellows who perished, in the highest degree gallant. They obeyed every order, and stood their ground to the last. The fight was so close, that the Indians cut them down with knives, and they were obliged to throw away their guns, or strike with the buts.

Major Belton is at Tampa Bay expecting an attack, with two hundred men, well prepared with blockhouses and stockades.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter giving some further particulars.—*Charleston Courier.*

ST. AUGUSTINE, JAN. 14.

"The force at present in East Florida, is too small to compete with the Indians, *whose strength and spirit have been alike underrated.* We are most thankful for the aid already afforded us by Gen. Call, and the Volunteers from the West—for that promised from South-Carolina—for the protection afforded to Picolata by a corps from Savannah—but it may not be concealed, that the U. S. Army, even should it be increased to 1000 men, (it is now hardly 300) with the aid of the militia, and with foreign assistance, would be unable to put an end to the war, and repel the barbarians. To effect these objects, between two and three thousand regulars, (some judicious persons think more) would be required, together with the aid of a naval force in the seas around the Peninsula. The country is admirably calculated for the Indian mode of warfare—full of hammocks, swamps, and everglades. It seems to my unmilitary mind, that the Indians can only be reduced by drawing a *cordon* across the Peninsula, and hemming them in, with the aid of vessels of war. But whatever be the plan of operations, it should be quickly devised, and promptly pursued. There are now about 400 negroes, perhaps more, in the hands of the Indians. The whole of East Florida is very much at the mercy of the enemy—and there are only four months within which we may prosecute a war to the South of this, in the interior, with safety to the health of our troops."

In time of Peace prepare for WAR!

THE Young Men of Charlotte, and all other persons who are in favor of raising a *New Volunteer* Company, are requested to meet at the Courthouse, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

Charlotte, Jan. 28, 1836.

NOTICE.

I WILL sell in Charlotte, on the 16th of February next, to the highest bidder, on a long credit, two thorough bred *STALLIONS*, viz: WHIP and ÆRONAUT. They are so well known that a description is deemed unnecessary. Those who are willing to own such property, will do well to attend, as a great bargain will be given. WM. S. NORMENT.

Jan'y. 23, 1836. 180

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

Warranted the Growth of 1835.

WILLIAM HUNTER has just opened his Spring Assortment of *Seeds*, comprising such as suits the wants of the citizens of this and the surrounding counties. Persons wishing to be supplied had better call and select before the assortment be broke, as he does not intend to get a recruit again this Spring. The following list contains part of his assortment, viz:

CABBAGE SEED.
Late Dutch Cabbage
Drum Head do
Large English Savoy do
Late Sugar Loaf do
Early York do
Early Dutch do
Green glazed do superior as the catterpiller will not molest it.
Large London Cauliflower do
Early London do
Curled Scotch Kale, one of the best winter greens known—superior in delicacy and tenderness to the Spinach, and far superior to the Cabbage.

LETTUCE SEED.
Royal Cabbage Lettuce, superior to all others.
Florence Coss do
Cream Coss or Ice do
Early Head do

RADISH SEED.
Long Scarlet Radish
Salmon do
Scarlet Turnip do
Black Winter do

CARROT SEED.
Blood Red Carrot
Orange do
Scarlet do

BEET SEED.
Blood Beet
Early Turnip do
Mangel Wurtzell do

SPINACH SEED.
Round Spinach
Broad Leaf do

TURNIP SEED.
Flat Dutch Turnip
Ruta Baga do
Yellow Malta do
Large Norfolk Field do

CUCUMBER SEED.
Long Green Cucumber
Early do
Early Bunch do

PARSNIP SEED.
Hollow Crown'd or Sugar Cup Parsnip, (a new and choice kind)
Swelling Parsnip

PEAS.
Dwarf Marrowfat Peas
Early Extra Frame do
Blue Prussian do
Dwarf Blue Imperial do
Early Charlatan do

BEANS.
Early China Bean (bush)
Broad Windsor do

VARIETIES.
London Flag Leek—(a good and healthy vegetable for table use)
Curled Parsley Seed
Long White Okra (for soup)
Cayenne Pepper
Red & White Onion seed
Top Onion Seed
Solid Cellery
Sage—Balsam of Pear
Vegetable Oyster
Purple Egg Plant
Double Pepper Grass
White Mustard Seed
Many head'd Sun Flower
Hollyhock Seed.

For all of which he will have the CASH.

Charlotte, January 25, 1836. 71tf

Look at This!

AS the Firm of Smith & Williams is dissolved, we must have all Book Accounts closed, either by Cash or Note.

I will leave for New York on Monday. J. D. Boyd and J. B. Smith will attend to the settlements while I am absent.

H. B. WILLIAMS,
Surviving Partner of S. & W.

Jan'y. 26, 1836.

A Tannery and Negro Man

FOR SALE.

I NOW offer my Tan Yard, near Concord, for sale. I will give a great bargain as I have now discontinued the business. Every thing about the yard is in good order and immediate possession given.

—ALSO—

A Negro Man who has been brought up to the Tanning Business, a first rate workman, young and likely. I will sell them together or separately. Those wishing to buy would do well to call soon.

P. BARRINGER.

Concord, 21st Jan. 1836. 181

For Sale.

THE House and Lot in the town of Charlotte, where I formerly taught School, on Main-street, between Miles Hill's Dwelling and Workshop. For particulars apply to Mr. Harty. JOHN MAGINNIS.

Jan'y. 25, 1836. 180

NORTH-CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY.

SECOND CLASS FOR 1836.

To be drawn at Charlotte,

On SATURDAY, the 27th of February,

ON THE POPULAR

TERMINATING-FIGURE SYSTEM.

STEVENSON & POINTS, *Managers.*

CAPITAL PRIZE $6,000!!!

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	6,000	Dollars is	$6,000
1 Prizes of	4,000	Dollars is	4,000
1 Prizes of	3,000	Dollars is	3,000
10 Prizes of	1,000	Dollars is	10,000
10 Prizes of	500	Dollars is	5,000
15 Prizes of	300	Dollars is	4,500
20 Prizes of	200	Dollars is	4,000
80 Prizes of	100	Dollars is	8,000
100 Prizes of	50	Dollars is	5,000
129 Prizes of	30	Dollars is	3,870
219 Prizes of	20	Dollars is	4,380
150 Prizes of	15	Dollars is	2,250
6,000 Prizes of	10	Dollars is	60,000
6,000 Prizes of	6	Dollars is	36,000
6,000 Prizes of	4	Dollars is	24,000
18,736 Prizes, amounting to			**$180,000**

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost $40
And must draw nett - - - - - 17
$23

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole Tickets will be - - - - - - $23 00
For 10 Half Tickets, - - - - 11 50
For 10 Quarter Tickets, - - - 5 75

☞ All orders from a distance, by mail, (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to WILLIAM H. SPECK, Charlotte, N. C., and, an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

☞ All Prizes payable in cash, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*

Whole Tickets $4, *Halves* 2, *Quarters* 1.

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

WM. H. SPECK'S Office,
(In the Store lately occupied by S. C. Caldwell,)
Charlotte, N. C.

Miscellaneous Deferred Articles.

The Legislature.—We copy the closing proceedings of this memorable session, together with the list of Acts thrown by its wisdom. We have complained, for ten years past, of the trifling subjects upon which the time of the Legislature and the money of the people have been wasted; but we do not recollect ever to have met with such a "beggarly account" as the Captions of this year's acts present. Among those acts dignified as "Public," we would particularly call the reader's attention to the one numbered 11. It provides for a prodigious grant of public domain—not less than the matter of *five* acres," including the land on which the abutment of the grantee's bridge rests;" and he, on his part, is to pay such a sum into the Treasury of the State, that there will be no need of borrowing for the support of government, for this year at least.

This important act was doubtless regarded as a substitute for an [illegible] gress for our share of the [illegible] lic Lands. What need [illegible] of any portion of the [illegible] Treasury of the U. S[illegible] five acres of her own [illegible] such an enormous price? [illegible] now, that our Legislature [illegible] nough to reject the re[illegible] ed the right of North [illegible] Internal Improvement [illegible] this year to $500,000?

As the Legislature ap[illegible] so does the Raleigh Standard, [illegible] the *quantity* and not the *quality* of the business perfected by it. That paper says, "considering the shortness of the session, a very fair business has been done; 20 public and 136 private acts, and 32 resolutions, have been passed." If this is the test of the wisdom of our annual Legislatures, they have all been composed of perfect Solomons.

The Standard goes on—"A more liberal spirit than usual has been manifested by the present Legislature towards works of Internal Improvement in this State." How? The Standard says, by the incorporation of companies for the construction of Rail Roads, &c. The miserable [illegible] been made to give this Legislature credit at the expense of its predecessors, deserves to be exposed. When, then, we ask, did any Legislature ever refuse to inborporate a Rail Road Company or other company for the construction of a public work, provided the State were not asked to contribute a part of the funds? The Standard cannot, we think, lay its finger on a single instance of such refusal. The fact is, that the comparison is decidedly against the "liberal spirit" of this session. Former Legislatures *have* granted money for public works, and for surveys; but by this, not one cent has been appropriated for any work of Internal Improvement, so far as we can discover.—*Fay. Observer.*

Gov. Swain.—We copy entirely (says the Fayetteville Observer,) in the following remarks of the Raleigh Star, in relation to the appointment of Gov. Swain to the Presidency of the University. He is indeed calculated to excel in any station to which he may devote the energies of his powerful mind. He is, we presume, scarcely more than 35 years of age, and yet he has already occupied distinguished stations at the Bar, on the Bench, in the Legislature, in the Gubernatorial chair, and in the State Convention. Well may North Carolina be proud of such a son. Let her cherish him. She has few more able, none more honorable or patriotic.

FROM THE STAR.

Governor Swain possesses the talents and other necessary qualifications to excel in any station; and we doubt not he will apply all the energies of his highly gifted mind to the advancement of the interests of the institution over which he has called to preside; and the deep devotion to the welfare of the State, the untiring zeal, and the distinguished ability with which he has discharged the duties of the important public stations which he has hitherto filled, afford a sufficient guarantee to the friends of the University, that, under his auspices, the institution will prosper, and to the public generally, that its high reputation as a College will be well sustained.

It ought, perhaps, to be mentioned, that we understand there were 20 Trustees present at the meeting at which Gov. Swain was appointed, of whom 17 voted for him, and 3 voted blanks. And also, that it is understood that the appointment is satisfactory to the present Faculty.

Our University.—We are gratified to learn, from the best authority, that in no period of its past history, has this Institution been more distinguished, than during the past session, for the good order and studiousness and regular attention to business of the youth who compose it—that it has really seemed as if there had been a general consent among them to improve their valuable privileges, and to show in their treatment of their Officers, and their Collegiate habits, that gentlemanly respect and decorum which might be expected of enlightened academic youth. It is no more than justice to the present administration of the College, to give them the credit of this happy result; to ascribe it in a great measure to the kind spirit of friendly counsel which has characterized its discipline, as well as to the increasing refinement and morality of our youth. We have every reason to believe that our College has peculiar advantages for prosperity, in the quiet and retirement of its location, the exemption of its youth from temptations to idleness and dissipation, and the general moderation and equality of fortune among our citizens, whereby their sons are preserved from ruinous habits of expenditure, and learn to appreciate their education as their chief dependence for a livelihood. While we see Virginia on one side, and South-Carolina on the other, cherishing their State Institutions with patriotic pride and maternal fondness, we cannot but think that our character and reputation as a Republic demand of us to do all in our power to patronize and elevate this our only Collegiate Institution. And now that it is about to have the command of more ample funds, and to start with new strength and ardor, by the election of a President of distinguished talents and popularity, we would invoke upon its fortunes the patriotic smiles of the good people of our State, as well as the benedictions and kind auspices of Heaven.—*Raleigh Register.*

Resolutions passed at the late session of the Legislature of S. Carolina, respecting Gambling in the Town of Columbia.

Whereas all sound education should embrace the formation, as well of the moral as intellectual character, and it is indispensable to this end, that young men, at that tender age when their principles are unfixed, and resolutions weak, should be preserved, if possible, from the contamination of dissipating and corrupting pleasures:

Be it therefore Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That the Trustees of the South Carolina College, together with the Solicitor of the Southern Circuit, are hereby requested and enjoined to put into immediate and vigilant exercise, all means provided by existing laws to exterminate from the Town of Columbia and its vicinity, bawdy houses, gambling houses, and other similar nuisances, calculated to vitiate the morals, pervert the minds, and destroy the health, of the young men committed to their charge; and should existing remedies be found, on full experiment, inefficacious, then that they consider of and report to the Legislature at its next session, such changes or amendments in the law as to them may seem expedient and necessary to accomplish the object.

Be it also Resolved, That the Intendant and Wardens, and the citizens generally of Columbia, are earnestly entreated, as they value the great interests of morality and religion, the decencies of life, the health and general welfare of their community, and the character especially of the important Institution established in their bosom, to co-operate by their example and by such local legislation as they may deem practicable, to suppress these most disgraceful and corrupting nuisances.

Be it further Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be directed to publish these resolutions in the Columbia papers and to transmit copies thereof to the President of the Board of Trustees of the South Carolina College, and the Hon. Intendant of the Town of Columbia.

The Supreme Court of the United States commenced its annual term at the Court Room in the Capitol yesterday. Present, Associate Justices Story, Thompson, McLean, Baldwin, and Wayne, being all the present Members of the Court, (the offices of Chief Justice and one of the Associate Judges being vacant.) The Court, will we understand, proceed with the docket this day.—*Nat. Int.* 12th *inst.*

The Insurance Company of Columbia, S. C., on Monday last declared a dividend of *eight per cent.* on their stock for the last twelve months, reserving, we understand, considerable surplus. The following named gentlemen are elected Directors for the present year:

Andrew Wallace, B. L. M'Lauchlin, John W. Clark, G. T. Snowden, Jas. Boatwright, Jos. Ellison, John I. Gracey, Dr. Thomas Wells, John Bryce, R. Bryce, A. Kirk, A. Blanding, W. Gregg, J. D. Tradewell, R. Sondley, T. Dickinson.

On the following day, A. Wallace, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President.—*Col. Telescope.*

A Good Example.—A mercantile firm in Fayetteville, N. C, on hearing of the great fire in New York, immediately remitted $20,000, with orders to anticipate the payment of all demands against them held by persons who had suffered by the fire. —*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Extract of a letter from Washington.

"Judge White is my choice above any man now in the public service. His strong common sense and uncommon firmness and experience make him a rock. He is a far better, wiser man, than Jackson, more *honest* than any man I know in public life, and as brave as the Hero."

(The writer has been a flaming Jacksonian.)

The Charleston Mercury contains an extract of a letter from Col. Blanding, dated, Nashville, Tennessee, Dec. 19th, stating that he has finished his business with the Legislature of that State to his entire satisfaction. The charter of the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road will be granted, and much stock taken by individuals at least, if not by the State.

Reappearance of the Comet.—Tutor Loomis, of Yale College, announces, in the New Haven Herald, the reappearance of Halley's Comet. It is now to be seen in the east; but not without the assistance of a telescope.

In the Message of Gov. Gayle to the Legislature of Alabama, he announced that he had made a requisition upon the Governor of New York, for the person of the Editor of the Emancipator. The Albany Argus states that the requisition has been formally made upon Governor Marcy, and that "he has promptly replied, *declining* to comply with it."—*Register.*

Mallard Creek Classical SCHOOL.

THE fifth session of this School will commence on Monday, the 4th of January. The subscriber hopes, by the experience he has obtained, and by untiring devotion to his business, to merit a share of public patronage.

All persons wishing information in regard to the school, are referred to the patrons of the subscriber. S. W. ERWIN.

Dec. 28, 1835. 74tf

[illegible] will attend to the Buying and Discount of Notes in the Bank [illegible]otte, N. C. His fee moderate. A[illegible] must be post paid.

January 12, 1835.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted, either by Note [illegible] or Book Account, to the late firm of Williams & McKee, are requested to make payment. The notes and accounts may be found at the Store of John M. [illegible]

SAM'L. McKEE.
W. M[illegible]

January 14, 1835.

N. B. Persons indebted by [illegible] particularly requested to settle by cash or note. Cash would [illegible]

S. McK[illegible]
W. M[illegible]

NOTICE!

To Millwrights & Co[illegible]

ON the first Tuesday of Fe[illegible] (being the 16th day of [illegible] will sell in Charlotte, to the hi[illegible] for *CASH*, a large and co[illegible] assortment of

Millwright's, Carpen[illegible]

TOO[illegible]

the property of Joseph [illegible] Also,

Tool Chests, [illegible]

These wanting first ra[illegible] of the kind will do well to attend.

R. H. BIRRELL.

St. Catharine's Mills, [illegible] 1836. 180

Chemical, Glass, & Earthenware

STORE,

101 *BROAD STREET*, (1 door from PEARL,) NEW YORK.

THE subscriber, Importer and Wholesale Dealer, 101 Broad-street, (1 door from Pearl,) New York, has on hand a good assortment of the above articles. Having escaped the late conflagration that has visited a portion of the City, he is ready to execute orders that may be forwarded to him, on the most favorable terms, and at the lowest prices. He invites those Merchants who are coming on to call and examine his assortment.

He would also inform those who are doing a Package Business, that his importations this Spring will be very extensive in every variety of color of printed Earthenware, China Glazed, White Earthen and White, Lustre, and Gold burnished China.

HENRY V. GARRETSON.

New York, 1st *January*, 1836. 1m

N. B. Those Merchants with whom he is not acquainted, will please inclose a reference, and their orders shall have despatch.

Changes!

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of *Smith & Williams*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

H. B. WILLIAMS,
Surviving Partner of S. & W.

Charlotte, Jan. 1*st*, 1836.

The New Firm!

THE business will be carried on, in future, under the Firm of *Smith, Williams & Boyd*, who are anxious to sell, and will do so, at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms as any other concern in Town. Although a change has been made in the *Firm*, no change will be made in the manner of doing business—consequently former *customers* are respectfully invited to call whenever they wish **bargains.**—Call and see us.

F. L. SMITH,
H. B. WILLIAMS,
J. D. BOYD,

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, by Patrick Parker, on the 21st of January, 1832, for the purposes therein mentioned, I will proceed to sell on Saturday, the 30th instant, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, **One House and Lot** in said town, situated between the lots of P. Harty and B. Oates, known as lot No. 177.

SAM'L. McKEE, *Trustee.*

January 4, 1836. 178

N. B. W. Morrison will act as my agent.
S. McKEE, *Trustee.*

Omnibus Concern

GOING AHEAD!

THE Travelling Public, and all others who may desire Private Conveyance from Charlotte to any other place, are informed that the undersigned have added to their Omnibus establishment a splendid BAROUCHE and SULKEY, and ADDITIONAL HORSES, either for *Harness* or the *Saddle*—so that all who may desire accommodation in their line may be assured of receiving prompt attention for the time to come. S. P. BOYD & Co.

Dec. 23, 1835.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has [illegible] lately returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some Fine & Fashionable Artic[illegible] which he offers to the public at re[illegible] low prices. The leading ones are: Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepines and Plain [illegible]ish and Swiss WATCHES. [illegible] CHAINS, also, Fob do. [illegible] Gold NECKLACE, [illegible], and Steel Spectacle Frames, [illegible] glasses, (white, green, blue, and [illegible], to suit all ages and sights. [illegible]OLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies.

[illegible]DITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES FROM THE NORTH, VIZ:

Britania-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Plated Cheese, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair do., Tuble and Tooth do., a variety of PERFUMERY of the best quality, Walking Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols, (English and French,) Snuff Boxes, Percussion Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine Razor Straps, Razors and Brushes, &c.

The above articles, added to his former stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace a variety, which will be sold low for Cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

THOMAS TROTTER.

Charlotte, November, 1835. 70tf

N. B. Those who have long Standing Accounts will remember that most men need money to carry on business.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1835.

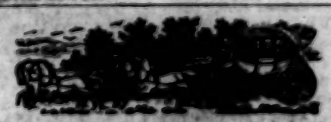
Robert B. Houston vs. John Sales. } Attachment.

Levied in the hands of Willian McKinney, and him summoned as garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of court, that the defendant John Sales, is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the said defendant appears and pleads or replevies, at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday in February next, judgment will be entered against him by default.

Witness, B. Oates, clerk of said court, at office, the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1835. B. OATES, c. c. c.

Price adv. $3. 180



A Splendid Line of HACKS, FROM Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP*.

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low —*only SEVEN DOLLARS.* All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

April 11, 1835. '80—1y

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, *as follows:*

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . . $7
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, 3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, 1½
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ... 3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

DYSPEPSIA

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE Famous Vegetable Remedy of Hamilton, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several prominent vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have nearly eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the Spleen and in Jaundice.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, unhealthy, unpleasant taste in the mouth, great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, sickness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, [illegible] uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious [illegible] Are the cheapest and most approved [illegible] ily Medicine ever offered to the [illegible] They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excretory functions, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievious bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by using a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicine Stomachica et Hepatica*," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. R. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 *Liberty-street*, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills, Price 50 CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphey, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.

JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.

Jan. 1, 1836. 1-y

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 12th instant, a negro boy named *ARCHER*, about five feet six inches high, dark complected, with a large scar on his forehead, and says he belongs to Richard Prior, a speculator, of Charlotte, Va. Clothes very ragged. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailor.*

Oct. 12, 1835. 63-tf

An Apprentice

TO the Printing Business, will be taken at this office, if application be made early. A boy from the country preferred.